WestCreek Guitars

USER MANUAL

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support@westcreekmusic.com

GUITAR SETUP

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1. Press the 3rd and 4th strings on the 1st and 17th fret. Use a feeler gauge to measure the distance between the string and the top of the 7th fret. The gap should be about 0.005"(0.127mm). If there is not enough gap, you will need to increase the neck relief by loosening the truss rod. If there is too large of a gap, you will need to reduce relief by tightening the truss rod. See the NECK/TRUSS ROD ADJUSTMENT section for details on how to adjust the truss rod.

2. Measuring from the inside edge of the nut to the center of the 12th fret (the fret wire itself, not the fingerboard space). Double that measurement to determine the scale length of your guitar.
Adjust the 1st string bridge saddle to this scale length, measuring from the inside of the nut to the center of the bridge saddle. Adjust the distance of the 2nd string saddle back from the 1st string saddle. Use the gauge of the 2nd string as a measurement. For example, if the 2nd string is .011"(0.3mm), move the 2nd string saddle back .011"(0.3mm) from the 1st string saddle. Move the 3rd string saddle back from the 2nd string saddle using the gauge of the 3rd string as a measurement. The 4th string saddle should be set parallel with the 2nd string saddle. Proceed with the 5th and 6th string saddles with the same method used for string saddles 2nd and 3rd.

3. The amount of action is mostly a matter of personal preference and playing style rather than a pre-determined spec. It can be set to whatever feels right for you. If the action is too high, it will be difficult to play, but if the action is too low, the strings will buzz against the frets.
Use a 6" ruler to check the distance between the bottom of each string and the top of the last fret. The ideal distance should be about **4/64" (1.587mm)**
Refer to the Tune-O-Matic BRIDGE, HARDTAIL BRIDGE, OR TREMOLO BRIDGE sections for details on how to adjust the string height for each model.

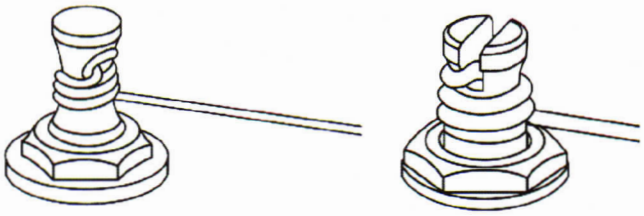
4. To set pickup height correctly, fret all the strings at the last fret and use a 6" ruler to measure the distance from the bottom of the 1st and 6th strings to the top of their respective pole pieces.

5. The optimal distance you want will vary depending on what pickups you have, so use outside pickup mounting screws to adjust those distances. Adjust the pickup height as preferred around the measurements indicated below, with the pickup selector switch in the middle position and the volume and tone controls at their maximum settings.

PICKUPS	LOW E	HIGH E
Single Coil	8/64" (3.175mm)	6/64" (2.381mm)
Neck Humbucker	7/64" (2.778mm)	6/64" (1.587mm)
Bridge Humbucker	6/64" (2.381mm)	5/64" (1.984mm)
P90	8/64" (2.778mm)	6/64" (2.381mm)

Use a digital guitar tuner to check the tuning of each string when unfretted and when fretted at the harmonic (12th fret). If the tuning is different on any string, that string needs to have the intonation adjustment.
Refer to the Tune-O-Matic, HARDTAIL BRIDGE, OR TREMOLO BRIDGE sections for details on how to adjust the intonation for each model.

STRING REPLACEMENT:
Over time, the strings will wear out, resulting in a dull and lifeless sound, or even buzzing or inaccurate pitch. Replace the strings when they begin to rust, become discolored, sound bad, or fail to hold the tune. All of the strings should be replaced as a set simultaneously. Do not use strings that have been bent, twisted, or that are otherwise damaged. Take care that the string does not cross over itself. Replace the strings one at a time. Removing all strings at once can cause stress on the neck or affect tremolo balance.
Feed the string through the bridge, then wind the string around the tuning machine post two or three times from above, using about 2-3 inches of length.



New guitar strings will stretch and will easily loose tune during normal playing, especially when doing bends. You can simply retune each time the strings get out of tune, or you can stretch the strings manually to get through most of the stretch range before playing.
To do this, tune the guitar, then gently pull each string away from guitar several times. Be careful, not to pull too much, especially on the thinner strings. Repeat this

process of tuning, and stretching several times, until pulling the strings does not change the tuning by any substantial amount.

NECK/TRUSS ROD ADJUSTMENT:

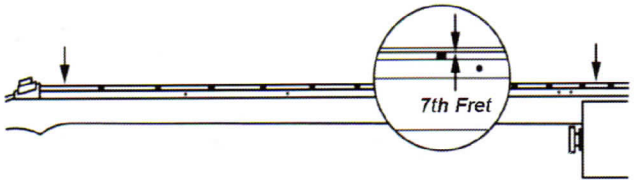
Caution! Improper truss rod adjustment can result in damage to your guitar. Take great care when adjusting the truss rod, and make only minor adjustments. If you are unsure of any step, you should have the truss rod adjusted by a professional luthier.

The neck is constantly bearing the tension of the strings, and its curvature will be subtly affected not only by the state of tuning and the string gauge but also by changes in temperature and humidity.

If you experience problems such as string buzz, or muted notes even after the action and tuning are adjusted correctly, you should check and adjust the curvature of the neck. Perform the following steps to check and adjust the curvature of the neck.

1.Tune your guitar.

2. Press the 3rd and 4th strings on the 1st and 17th fret. The gap at the 7th fret should be about 0.005"(0.127mm).



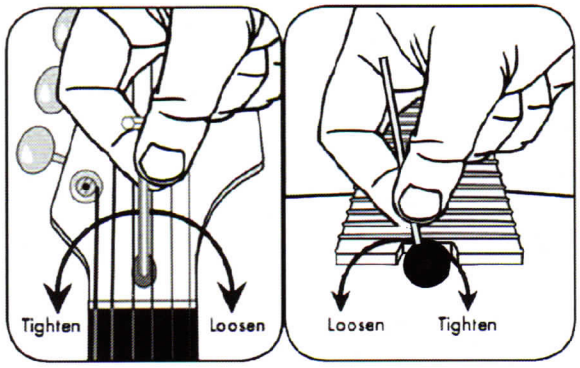
If there is not enough gap, you will need to increase the neck relief by loosening the truss rod by turning it counter-clockwise (towards the high E string).

If there is too large of a gap, you will need to reduce relief by tightening the truss rod by turning it clockwise (towards the low E string).

If the gap is correct, no adjustment is necessary.

3. Use the included truss rod wrench, and turn the truss rod no more than 1/4 turn in the direction indicated in step 3 above.

4. Repeat steps 1-3 until no further adjustment is necessary.

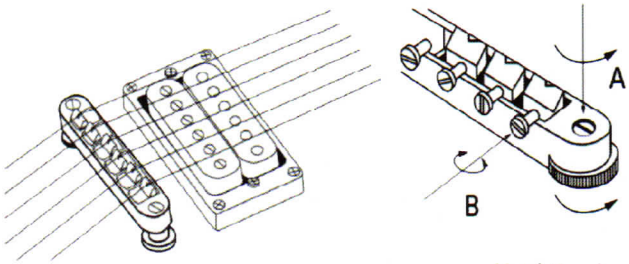


Tune-O-Matic BRIDGE

Replace the strings by feeding the new string through the holes in the back of the tailpiece, then feed them over the saddle.

To adjust the intonation, Use a flat-head screwdriver to move the saddle forward and backward using the intonation adjustment screw.

Adjust the height by tuning the screws at each end of the bridge by using a flathead screwdriver.



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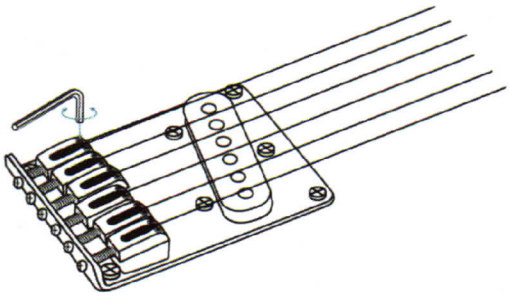
HARDTAIL BRIDGE

Replace the strings by feeding the new strings through the holes in the back of the guitar body, then feed them over the saddles.

Adjust string height using the included saddle height adjustment wrench to adjust the Allen screws on each side of the saddles.

To adjust the intonation, use a #1 Phillips screwdriver to move the saddle forward and backward using the intonation adjustment screw at the rear of the bridge.



TREMOLO BRIDGE

If you want to use the tremolo, insert the tremolo arm into the bridge, then turn it clockwise to tighten it onto the tremolo.

Replace the strings by feeding the new strings through the holes in the back of the guitar body, then feed them over the saddles.

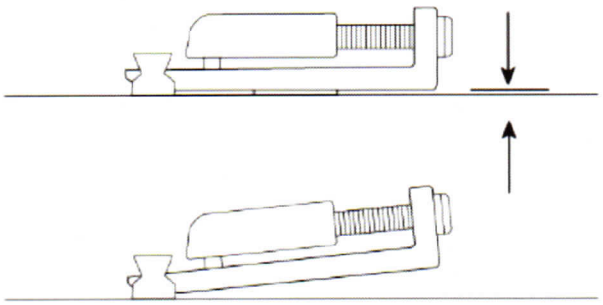
Adjust the overall string height by adjusting the two Allen screws at the front of the bridge using the bridge height adjustment wrench.

To adjust the intonation, use a #2 Phillips screwdriver to move the saddle forward and backward using the intonation adjustment screw at the rear of the bridge.

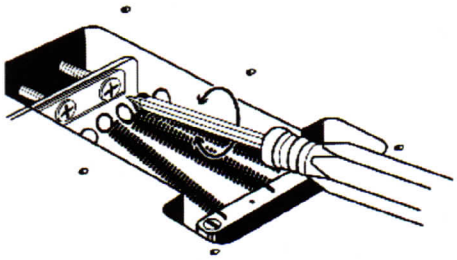
For optimal tremolo performance, ensure that the tremolo bridge is flat against the guitar body. This is done by changing the balancing between the string tension and the tremolo spring tension.

Perform the following steps to adjust the bridge angle.

1. Tune the guitar as normal, then check the bridge angle.
2. Use a #2 Phillips screwdriver, and remove the six screws securing the plastic cover to the back of the guitar body.



3.If the back of the bridge(the open side) is too close to the guitar body, loosen the screws inside the spring housing. If it's too high, tighten the screws.



4.Repeat steps 1 and 3 until the tremolo is at the proper angle and the guitar is tuned properly.